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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

Name of Candidate	R. Jaya Simha Reddy		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	714260
Center	Online	Date	29/11/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Highlighting the changes introduced by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Amendment Act, 2021, analyse various issues with the amended Act. **(150 words) 10**

दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र शासन (GNCTD) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए परिवर्तनों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संशोधित अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently, Parliament passed GNCTD amendment act, 2021.

Changes introduced :-

① Definition of government : From now on government implies Lt. governor of Delhi and not council of ministers

② Any executive action by council of ministers requires prior sanction of Lt. governor

③ Lt. governor must reserve bills for president's assent on matters incidental to those outside purview of state legislature (Land, Police, Law & order)

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(4) State legislature cannot make any rules inconsistent with that of parliament.

(5) Legislative committees cannot inquire into day to day functioning of executive

Issues :-

(1) Against SC judgement in GNCTD case (2018) as the amendment makes democratically elected Delhi govt subordinate to Lt. governor

(2) Legislature cannot hold executive accountable effectively as its committees cannot monitor performance of govt.

(3) Policy paralysis : since council of ministers require Lt. governor's approval for any action.

Thus, the amendment is seen as threat to cooperative federalism. It remains to be seen if it withstands judicial scrutiny

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2. Are there valid arguments for continuing with sedition law in 21st century democratic India? Discuss in light of the debate surrounding it.
(150 words) 10

क्या 21वीं सदी के लोकतांत्रिक भारत में राजद्रोह कानून को जारी रखने के लिए वैध तर्क विद्यमान हैं? इससे संबंधित वाद-विवाद के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Sec 124A of IPC (1870) deals with sedition. It defines sedition as any act that brings contempt or excites disaffection towards government.

Sedition
- → Non-bailable offence
- → Punishment includes life-term
- → Ban from govt job.

Arguments in favour of sedition :-

① To curb secessionist & anti-national tendencies.

② To protect law & order in insurgency hit areas where insurgents openly call for armed overthrow of govt.

③ Political stability : To protect state

from attempts of violent overthrow

④ Right to freedom of speech is not an absolute right (reasonable restrictions)

⑤ Other organs too have similar power (Judiciary → contempt ; Legislature breach of privileges)

Arguments against :-

① Tool to muzzle freedom of speech (Ex:- Karnataka govt → against school children for anti-CAA play)

② Vague meaning of 'disaffection' make law prone to misuse

③ It results in press censorship

④ International experience : states like UK have repealed the law.

Therefore, state must balance security concern with citizen liberties. Safeguards provided by SC in Kedarnath Singh judgement (1973) must be adhered to.

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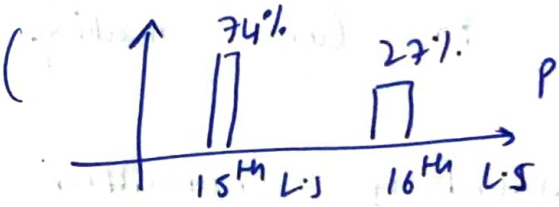
3. Identify the issues that have contributed to a decline in the performance of Parliamentary Standing Committees. How can these issues be addressed? (150 words) 10

उन मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्होंने संसदीय स्थायी समितियों के प्रदर्शन में गिरावट में योगदान दिया है। इन मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Parliamentary committees help parliament in effective discharge of its duty by facilitating in-depth scrutiny of bills. Example - Public accounts committee, Finance committee, etc

Issues that contributes to decline :-

① Less referral of bills to committees



PRS - bills referred to committees.

② Short tenure of 1 year of members prevents expertise development.

③ Lack of capacity building of MPs (Ex :- Laws on emerging technology like Cryptocurrency require sound technical knowledge)

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④ Partisanship : Members in the committee bring their political rivalry into discussions

⑤ Limited secretarial assistance to the committees (Ex:- Staff, resources, etc.)

⑥ Criminalisation of membership :
Share of MPs with criminal background increased from 24% (2004) to 43% (2019) - ADR

⑦ Growing complexity in law making

Since parliamentary committees are critical in parliamentary democracy reforms such as:-

→ Capacity building of MPs

→ Mandatory referral of all bills (NCRWC)

Can be undertaken to improve their performance.

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4. Despite being a non-constitutional body, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has wielded immense decision-making power in India. Discuss the advantages and issues associated with it. (150 words) 10

एक गैर-संवैधानिक निकाय होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) के पास भारत में निर्णय-निर्माण की व्यापक शक्ति है। इससे संबद्ध लाभों और मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In a parliamentary democracy, PM is the real executive head. PMO, which is chaired by PM wields immense decision-making power.

P.M	Cabinet Secretary
NSA	Principle Secretaries

Fig: member of PMO.

Immense decision-making power :-

① In agenda setting and policy guidance (PM instructions to cabinet)

② In security related matters, NSA emerged as most important institution

③ In monitoring program implementation (Ex :- PM through PRAGATI portal)

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Advantages :-

① It ensures that there is unified approach among all ministries

② Expertise of senior-most bureaucrats will help policy making

③ Facilitates quick-decision making

Challenges :-

① Centralization of power undermining Council of Ministers

② Non-elected & Unaccountable secretaries & NSA undermine democratically elected ministers

Thus, PMO's involvement has both advantages & disadvantages. PM must ensure ~~that~~ collaborative and consultative approach in functioning of PMO.

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5. Discuss the role of data in governance in India. Also, state the various challenges in this regard and suggest remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शासन में डेटा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Data is considered as new oil for its multitude of benefits.

Role in governance :-

① Informed policy making
(Ex:- Health insurance scheme based on data of morbidities among population)

② Identification of beneficiaries
(Ex:- Socio Economic Caste Census 2011)

③ Improving transparency & accountability in governance by openly sharing data.

④ Controlling problem of NPAs in banks
(Economic Survey 2020 - PSB data analytics)

⑤ Tackling security challenges
(Ex:- Facial recognition data in Airports).

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Challenges in this regard :-

① Data is prone to misuse raising concerns of surveillance

② Cybersecurity issues (India ranks 9th in Internet crimes report 2020)

③ Ensuring use-value of data

④ Lack of coordination between various ministries resulting in poor interoperability of data

Measures to address :-

① Data protection act to prevent data misuse

② Adopting common standards in data handling across all govt ministries

③ Greater synergy among bodies like CERT-In to minimise cyber threats.

④ Ensuring timely collection of critical data like PLFS, consumer expenditure survey

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6. With specific examples, elaborate upon the conditions that led to the emergence of a new civil society in urban India in the last few decades. Also, highlight its contribution towards effecting governance and policy changes. (150 words) 10

विशिष्ट उदाहरणों के साथ, उन परिस्थितियों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए जिनके कारण पिछले कुछ दशकों में शहरी भारत में एक नए नागरिक समाज का उदय हुआ है। साथ ही, शासन और नीतिगत परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित करने में इसके योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Civil society implies the citizen space outside of govt and private sector, which includes NGOs, Pressure groups, etc

Conditions that led to emergence of a new civil society in urban India

① Post LPG reforms 1991, Indian advocacy groups got strengthened with links with global organisations like Amnesty International.

② Internet facilitated sharing of information & ideas without borders. (Eg:- Aarey Forest colony protest was influenced by global environment movement)

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③ Influence of media & social media on urban youth led to campaigns like Red Dot (women's menstrual hygiene)

④ Crowd-sourcing platforms like Ketto are allowing urban residents to contribute to rural development

Contribution towards effecting governance and policy changes :-

① New urban civil society was successful to large extent in building pressure on governments
(Ex:- Greater attention towards pollution in NCR)

② They are helping through survey in enabling informed policy making

Thus, new urban civil society holds significant importance in governance & policy making

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7. The Gati Shakti mission has the potential to not only address the issue of infrastructure bottlenecks but also streamline the governance processes in the country. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

गति शक्ति मिशन में न केवल अवसंरचना संबंधी बाधाओं का समाधान करने की क्षमता है अपितु देश में शासन प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने की भी क्षमता विद्यमान है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Gati shakti mission was launched with a view to overhaul governance processes for faster infrastructure creation.

Potential to address infrastructure bottlenecks :-

① It aims to accelerate implementation of NIP

② It can inspire confidence among private sector, which helps in attracting investments (India needs to invest $1.4 trillion in infrastructure by 2024 - Taskforce on NIP).

③ It can improve ease of doing business & facilitate infrastructure creation.

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Streamline the governance processes :-

① The mission envisages a real-time dashboard to monitor implementation

② It promotes coordination between various ministries in planning & execution

(Ex:- It can eliminate
↓
Min of road - laying roads,
Min of Jalshakti - digging roads next day to lay water pipelines)

③ Instead of top-down approach, it follows a bottoms-up approach giving greater scope to local bodies in monitoring & implementation of projects

Thus, Gati shakti is a much needed mission to solve infrastructure bottlenecks in India

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8. Giving an account of the issues faced by workers in the informal sector, discuss whether the recently launched e-Shram portal can help in addressing them. (150 words) 10

अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक में श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल ही में प्रारंभ ई-श्रम पोर्टल उनका समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Informal sector accounts for 90% workforce in India (PLFS 2019-20).

Various issues faced by informal workers:-

① Lack of social security such as medical insurance, unemployment allowance, etc

② Poor conditions of work (Ex:- MSME chemical factories)

③ No security of tenure. During pandemic, million of workers were fired

④ Low wages and gender discrimination in wages.

In this context, govt recently

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launched e-shram portal to register all informal sector workers and issue them id cards.

It can help in following ways:-

① By providing real-time access to size of informal workforce and patterns of migration, it enables data-driven policy making

② Unique id-cards allows Union & state govt to implement targetted social security schemes.

③ Facilitating employer-employee matchmaking.

④ Regulating industries where these informal workers are employed.

Thus, e-shram portal offers promise to address issues of informal workers. It must be utilised very effectively

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9. Clarifying the significance of the recent developments on the issue of global minimum tax, discuss its prospects and challenges for India.
(150 words) 10

वैश्विक न्यूनतम कर के मुद्दे के संदर्भ में हालिया घटनाक्रमों के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, G7 member agreed on a global minimum corporate tax of 15%.

Significance of the recent developments:-

① Consensus among key developed countries on need to ensure that corporates pay their fair share of taxes

② It can end destructive race to bottom (Avg corporate taxes have decreased from 34% (1990) to 17% (2019) - OECD).

③ It can reduce Base erosion and Profit shifting by corporates.

④ It is a remarkable step in global taxation regime (WEF)

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Prospects for India :-

① It can help in India's tax revenue (currently, India lost $50 bn due to BEPS - Min of Finance)

② It can prevent money laundering via shell companies in tax haven countries like Mauritius
(Ex :- Pandora papers leaks).

③ It can improve attractiveness of India's economy as companies may have no incentive to move to tax haven countries once global minimum corporate tax is setup

Challenges for India :-

① Sovereignity : Determining tax rates is a sovereign power of a country.

② Developed - Developing countries gap may wider as large MNCs may relocate to their home countries.

Thus, India needs to actively participate in discussions on global minimum tax to ensure that its interests are protected.

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10. Announcement of the AUKUS security pact heralds a new era of global geo-politics. Comment. Also, discuss how it may affect India's interests.

(150 words) 10

AUKUS सुरक्षा समझौते की घोषणा ने वैश्विक भू-राजनीति के एक नए युग की शुरुआत की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत के हितों को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है।

AUKUS is a trilateral grouping of Australia, UK & USA to promote cooperation over sharing of nuclear submarine technology

Heralds a new era in global geo-politics :-

① Rise of minilaterals : AUKUS further gives impetus to growth of minilaterals like Quad, JAI, etc.

② Nuclear technology : Platform like AUKUS promote research & development of modern nuclear technology.

→ It may also amplify concerns of nuclear proliferation

③ Indo-Pacific : AUKUS contributes to increase in importance of Indo-Pacific as major security theatre.

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④ It signals a shift towards maritime security from continental grand strategy until now.

⑤ It can act as a counter to China's BRI initiative under which it is acquiring military bases (Ex:- Duqm base).

India's interests :-

Positive	Negative
① Opens up scope for India too to undertake coalition building in Indo-Pacific	① It can sideline Quad, in which India has huge strategic interests
② India can enhance its security capabilities by participating in groupings like these	② It may go against the comprehensive nuclear disarmament that India advocates.

Thus, AUKUS heralds a new era in global geopolitics. It remains to be seen how countries react to it.

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11. Effective devolution of finances is an important requirement for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to fulfill their objectives. Discuss while also elaborating on the reasons behind lack of financial resources for PRIs in India. **(250 words) 15**

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRI) को अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त का प्रभावी हस्तांतरण एक महत्वपूर्ण अनिवार्यता है। भारत में PRIs के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का वर्णन करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

The 73rd constitutional amendment act gave constitutional status to PRIs to enable them to effectively work as institutions of rural development

Objectives of PRIs :-

① 11th schedule to the constitution outlines some of the objectives like :-
- Drinking water & sanitation
- Poverty alleviation
- Implementation of welfare schemes

② To promote participatory democracy (Gramsabha)

③ Social justice through reservations for women & SC/ST

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④ Rural development : PRIs play key role in formulating District Development plan.

Devolution of finances is important because:-

① It enables panchayats to provide public services
(Ex:- Road construction, community farming assets)

② It allows panchayats to undertake de-centralised planning & development

③ To achieve poverty alleviation by ensuring basic necessities - Food, shelter, health services

④ To enable them to function as autonomous constitutional bodies without depending on centre & states.

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Reasons behind lack of financial resource:-

① Poor internal resource generation
(Ex:- Reluctance to collect water charges).

② Lack of political will
(14th Finance commission - many states do not even table state finance commission reports in legislative houses)

③ Majority of grants are scheme-specific with minimum flexibility.

④ States themselves are glorified panchayats
(On average 26% of state revenue comes from centre).

The 15th Finance commission alloted 3.5 lakh crore to PRIs, which is 32% increase from 14th FC. This will address the problem of shortage of finance to large extent.

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12. Judicial activism is a necessary tool to guard against "legislative adventurism and executive excesses". Critically discuss in the context of the doctrine of separation of powers as provided in the Constitution of India. **(250 words) 15**

"विधायी जोखिम और कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण" से रक्षा के लिए न्यायिक सक्रियता एक आवश्यक उपकरण है। भारत के संविधान में यथा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Judicial activism is the proactive role played by judiciary in protecting citizen's rights by calling legislature & executive to perform their obligation.

Judiciary in India derives power of judicial activism through

→ Article 32 & 226 (Judicial review power to Supreme Court & High Court)

→ Article 142 - enables Supreme Court to pass any order to do complete justice.

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Necessary guard against legislative adventurism :-

① To protect citizen's fundamental rights from legislative overreach.
(Ex:- 24th constitutional amendment empowered parliament to take away any fundamental right. But, SC in Kesavanada Bharati case (1973) → doctrine of basic structure)

② To protect federalism by ensuring that union government doesn't encroach into domain of states
(Ex:- Recently, scope of 97th const amendment, dealing with cooperatives (State list) was restricted).

Executive excesses :-

① To ensure accountability of executive to public and restrict misuse of law
(Ex:- Safeguards against sedition law in Kedarnath Singh judgement)

② To protect dignity and liberty of citizens
(Ex:- During pandemic, High courts pulled executive over excesses against migrants)

However, judicial activism is criticised at times as it violates doctrine of separation of powers.

Therefore, Supreme Court must ensure that it exercises its power in reasonable manner so as to not result in Judicial tyranny

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13. The electoral bond scheme is part of what appears to be a growing trend away from transparency and accountability in electoral funding. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना उस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति का भाग है जो चुनावी फंडिंग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही से दूर जाने की प्रतीत होती है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral bonds scheme was introduced in budget 2018 under the pretext of increasing transparency and accountability of election funding.

Feature of electoral bond scheme :-

① No cash donations : Donations only through electoral bonds purchased from designated SBI outlets.

② Denomination of electoral bonds vary from ₹1000 to ₹1 crore.

③ Political parties must maintain account of electoral bonds received and must redeem them within 15 days.

It is expected to bring transparency and accountability in following ways:-

① Reduce role of black money, as bonds can be purchased only from banks.

② Banks maintain record of purchases of bonds

③ Funds received by political parties is known to banks

④ Electoral bonds cannot be traded for other goods, so they cannot be misused (Ex:- money laundering).

However, concerns regarding electoral bonds undermining transparency and accountability were also raised, because:-

① Disclosure : Political parties are not

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required to disclose Infomation to ECI under sec 33(b) RPA 1951.

② Corporates need not file Income Tax return on purchase of electoral bonds

③ Even foreign companies with substantive ownership over Indian firms can buy electoral bonds
(Under RPA 1951, foreign funding is banned)

• Way forward :-

① Electoral bonds must be brought under ambit of ECI.

② Political parties must voluntarily disclose Information under RTI

③ State funding of election can be examined to curb money menace in politics (Dinesh Goswami committee)

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14. The significance of the principle of subsidiarity was well reflected in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
समनुषंगिता (सब्सिडियरिटी) के सिद्धांत का महत्व कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रबंधन में बेहतर रूप से परिलक्षित हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Principle of subsidiarity, as defined by 2nd ARC implies that any action that can be done better at lower level of govt must be allowed to be done at that level.

Significance of principle of subsidiarity

① It results in decentralization of governance

② Empowerment of local bodies (Ex:- States devolving power to local bodies)

③ Facilitates people's participation in governance (Ex:- Social audit)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

well reflected in management of covid:-

① Implementation of lockdown: state empowered local bodies to restrict people's movement
(Odisha entrusted Sarpanch with power of DM)

② Contact tracing was carried out by community health workers like ASHA, ANGANWADI, etc.

③ Enforcement of quarantine guidelines was undertaken by District collectors

④ States were given flexibility in identifying hotspots and designing locally relevant strategies
(Ex:- During 2nd wave, Union refused to announce nation-wide lockdown)

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⑤ Calibrated Unlockdown was carried out according to the economic & health vulnerabilities of respective states.

However, at times, instances of centralization was also noticed:-

① Union imposing nation-wide lockdown under DM act 2005 without consulting states.

② Restrictions on borrowing powers of state and refusal to compensate for GST loss

Covid-pandemic has thus shown the importance of principle of subsidiarity. In the same spirit, local bodies must be empowered to deal effectively with future pandemic.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Social media has ushered in greater transparency and accountability in governance. But accountability through social media is no alternative to institutional accountability. Analyse. (250 words) 15

सोशल मीडिया ने शासन में अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की शुरुआत की है। लेकिन सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जवाबदेही संस्थागत जवाबदेही का विकल्प नहीं है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Social media is regarded as game changer in governance because of its capacity to usher in transparency & accountability.

Social media & transparency :-

① Any instance of corruption can be brought into limelight (Ex :- Sharing videos of officers demanding bribe)

② It promotes access to information (Ex :- Covid guideline on Twitter)

Social media & accountability :-

① It ensures that executive excesses

are strictly dealt with
(Ex:- Video of Tripura DM thrashing public for violating lockdown)

② It makes citizens aware of their rights which empowers them to hold executive accountable
(Ex:- Right to be given drinking water in any hotel for free).

However, accountability through social media has certain challenges and cannot be alternative to institutional accountability, because:-

① Data manipulation is possible on social media
(Ex:- Morphed images of govt officers)

② Digital illiteracy prevents large sections of population from exercising accountability through social media

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Sensitive information such as defence deals cannot be made public. It has to be dealt with institutions like CAG, CVC, etc.

④ Judicial evidence: Recently supreme court held that whatsapp chats alone cannot be taken as sufficient evidence

⑤ Expertise: ordinary public on social media lack expertise required to hold government accountable on technical matters like finance accounts, environmental clearances, etc.

Thus, social media has to be used in parallel with robust institutional mechanism to ensure effective accountability.

Don't write anything in margin (कुछ भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Although the State has the right incentives and intentions to deliver public services efficiently, its capacity to do so is questionable. Critically discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि राज्य के पास सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के कुशलतापूर्वक वितरण हेतु उचित प्रोत्साहन और उद्देश्य विद्यमान हैं, तथापि ऐसा करने की उसकी क्षमता संदिग्ध है। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The primary responsibility of a democratic state is citizen-welfare and efficient public service delivery for optimal utilisation of public funds.

Right incentives and intentions :-

① Efficient public service delivery will be rewarded with

= greater citizen compliance with law

- payment of taxes on time

- bring the party in power to power again through voting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② State's intentions are also visible in initiatives such as:-

- minimum govt max governance
- adopting Sevottam model
- progressive & innovative platform like PRAGATI to monitor service delivery
- Usage of DBT to minimise leakage of funds.

However, its capacity to do so is questionable because:-

① Shortage of resources
(India's tax: GDP ratio is 17%, compared to average of 34% of OECD countries).

② Limited manpower
(Ex:- 40% vacancies in High courts)

③ Rigid bureaucratic procedures accused of resulting in red tapism & corruption.

④ Poor infrastructure
(Only 17% of rural households have access to Internet - NSO 2019 report)

Way forward :-

State can enhance its capacity to deliver public services in ways like:-

① Reforming administration
(Ex:- Mission karmayogi for civil servants)

② Ensuring greater tax compliance
(Ex:- IT taxpayer charter)

③ Adopting simplified procedures
(single window clearance).

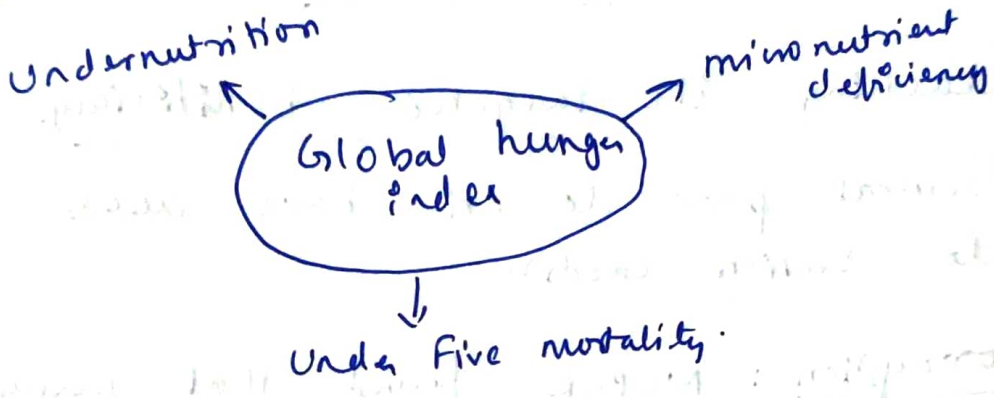
Then, with the above measures State can effectively fulfill its obligations.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The problem of hunger in India does not lie in food production but various other underlying issues. Discuss in the wake of decline in India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index, 2021. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हंगर (भूखमरी) की समस्या खाद्य उत्पादन में नहीं बल्कि अन्य कई अंतर्निहित मुद्दों के कारण है। ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स, 2021 में भारत की रैंकिंग में गिरावट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India's ranking slipped from 106 (2020) to 140 among 156 countries in 2021.



Problem doesn't lie in food production because:-

① India is a food surplus country
(In 2020, food grain production - 296 million tonnes - all time high)

② Sufficient foods stocks in FCI godowns
(Mandated - 70 MT, actual - 100 MT
Economic Survey 2020)

Hence, India's hunger problem lies in other issues such as :-

① Improper utilisation of food
(Ex :- ICAR estimated food losses to wastage at ₹ 92,000 crore in 2013)

② Reaching the targeted beneficiary
(Several poor do not have access to ration cards)

③ Corruption : NCPCR found that many schools do not follow prescribed menu and standards in mid-day meals

④ Nutritional value : Excessive importance to Rice & wheat in diet is resulting in micronutrient deficiencies.
(NFHS 2019-20 : 67% under Five children are anemic).

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(5) Affordability : Frequent fluctuation & food inflation of essential foods like Tomato, Onions, etc adversely impact poor and marginalised.

Ways to address the problem :-

(1) Global Hunger report suggested micronutrient supplements to school children

(2) Expanding PDS to include Pulses & nutricereals

(3) Encouraging investment in post-harvest storage & value-addition infrastructure to minimise food wastage.

(4) Promote crop diversification to reduce disproportionate focus on rice-wheat system

With above measures, India can achieve SDG 2 of ending hunger

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Democratization of primary healthcare is indispensable for fulfilling the objectives of equitable and comprehensive care in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में समान और व्यापक देखभाल के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का लोकतंत्रीकरण अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In quality and access to healthcare, India ranks 156th (Economic survey 2021). One of the ways to improve state of healthcare in India is by democratization of primary health care.

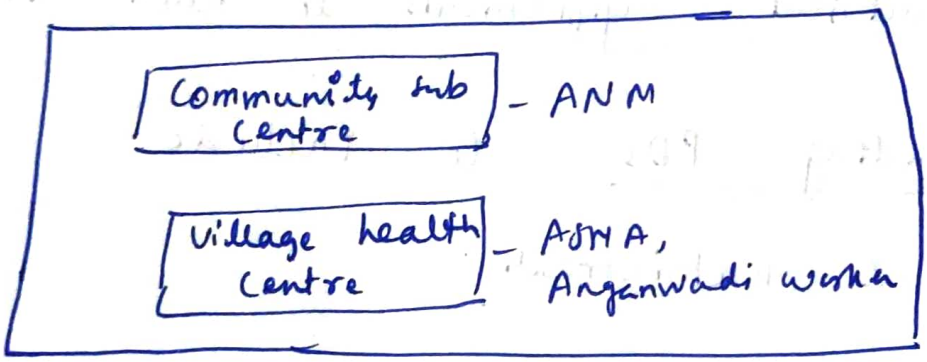

Fig: Components of India's PHC.

Democratization of PHC is indispensible because:-

Equitable

① Costs at PHC level are almost negligable, which makes Health services affordable.

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② It prevents exclusion of weak and marginalized sections.

③ It helps in overcoming geographical barrier in accessing healthcare (Ex:- Out of 4.2 lakh hospital beds, 3.8 lakh are in urban areas - NHP).

④ It can prevent exploitation of poor & illiterate by quacks

Comprehensive :-

① PHC can promote preventive care as well in addition to curative through awareness generation and timely intervention.

② Workers at PHC generally remain well-aware of demography of villages they're serving → holistic inputs to policy making

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③ Awareness related to nutritional information, child health, etc can be better generated using PHCs.

Ways to democratize PHC :-

① Increase public health expenditure (presently 1.5% GDP. NHP 2017 recommended 3% of GDP)

② Timely recruitment of staff at PHC level to address shortages

③ Better salaries to motivate young doctors to work at PHC

④ Augmenting health infrastructure (beds, ventilators, etc.) at PHC level.

GoI in Budget 2021 announced PM Swasthya Yojana to comprehensively strengthen PHC. This is a step in right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In the context of the evolving discourse on the Indo-Pacific, analyse the factors driving the global shift towards the region. Also, identify India's interests and challenges in this regard. (250 words) 15

हिंद-प्रशांत (इंडो-पसिफिक) पर विकसित हो रहे संवाद के संदर्भ में, इस क्षेत्र की ओर वैश्विक झुकाव को प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत के हितों और चुनौतियों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific has emerged as the centre of gravity of International politics. Recently, many countries including EU & USA have brought Indo-Pacific strategy documents.

Factors driving global shift towards Indo-Pacific :-

① Rise of China reflected in its aggressive actions in South China sea, militarization of oceans, etc.

② Changing balance of power : From Unipolar world (US hegemony), world is moving → multipolarity. Several emerging powers like India, China, Japan belong to Indo-Pacific region.

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③ Economy : Indo-Pacific accounts for 70% of global sea trade.
→ Threat from unilateral actions of countries like China is compelling other countries to secure sea lanes of communication.

④ Indo-pacific region is rich in natural resources like gas hydrates which are regarded as fuel of future

India's interests in the region :-

① To consolidate its position as net security provider

② To protect its economic interests by ensuring freedom of navigation

③ To prevent Chinese dominance and ensure a rules-based order in Indo-Pacific

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④ To protect its investments in the region (Ex:- OPI block near Indonesia)

⑤ To strengthen cooperation with small pacific islands in common threat of climate change (Ex:- Indo-Pacific Oceans initiative).

Challenges to India :-

① Vision of Indo-Pacific: whereas India considers Indo-Pacific architecture to span region from East Africa to Americas other Quad members like USA have different views.

② Gap in naval capacity between India and China (India has 1 nuclear submarine China has 12)

③ Growing Chinese influence (BRI, string of pearls) and limited economic capacity of India to compete with China

India can secure its interests in Indo-pacific well by partnering with like minded countries (Ex:- Quad).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's Afghanistan policy must be based on a clear-eyed understanding of important strategic goals in the region amidst the current regional and global strategic environment. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अफगानिस्तान नीति वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक रणनीतिक परिवेश के बीच इस क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक लक्ष्यों की स्पष्ट समझ पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1810)

Name of Candidate	R. Jaya Simha Reddy		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	714260
Center	online	Date	28th June, 2020.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the phenomenon of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). Discuss its impact and suggest measures to tackle this hazard. **(150 words) 10**

ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (GLOF) की परिघटना को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए और इस संकट से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Sudden release of water stored in a glacial lake is called as glacial lake outburst flood. The recent GLOF of Uttarakhand (Rishi ganga) brought about disasterous consequences.

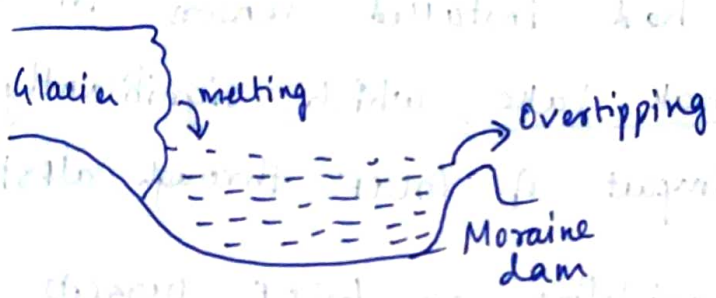

Figure:- Depiction of GLOF

Causes of GLOF
- Sudden mass movements (Landslides, Avalanches)
- Earth quakes
- Sudden increase in water level (cloudburst)
- Dam-failure

Impact of GLOF :-

① Severe property loss & loss of lives

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Results in downstream flooding, submerging human settlements

③ Affects bio-diversity on mountain slopes

④ Causes hydro-electric dam failures

Measures to tackle :-

① Sikkim had installed sensors in South Lhonak lake, which significantly reduced impact of GLOF through alerts

② NDMA guidelines on GLOF suggests frequent siphoning off of water, and construction of stone facade as embankment

③ Ravi Chopra committee setup post 2013 Uttarakhand GLOF suggested closure of all hydro-power dams on sensitive Himalayan regions

Along with above measures, awareness building must be carried out.

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2. Explain how the tsunami early warning system works. Also, mention some of the recent advances that have been made in the Indian Tsunami Early Warning System (ITEWS). **(150 words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि सुनामी पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली किस प्रकार कार्य करती है। साथ ही, भारतीय सुनामी पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली (ITEWS) में हाल ही में हुई कुछ प्रगतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Tsunami is a series of very long wavelength waves generated in large water bodies like oceans/seas due to disturbance resulting in displacement of large volume of water.

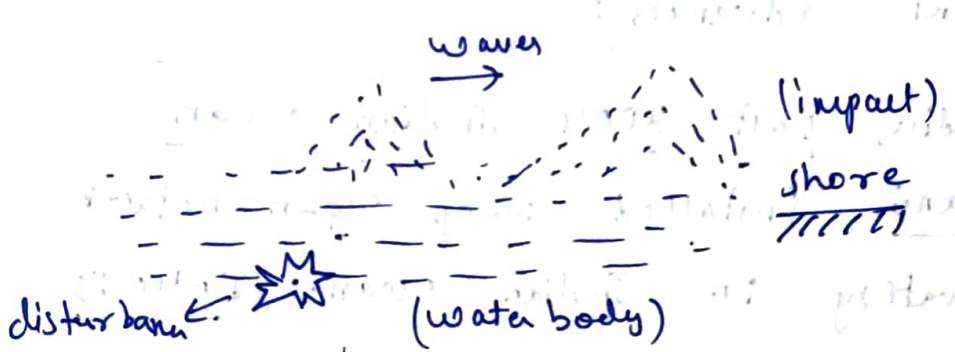

Fig :- Movement of Tsunami waves

Working of Tsunami EWS :-

① To detect disturbance to sea bed, a network of sensors (Deep ocean network advisory system) are

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

placed in oceans.

② The data from censors is processed at a regional processing centre (Ex :- Pacific Tsunami warning centre in Hawaii)

③ On confirmation of disturbance like Earthquake and its magnitude, intensity of Tsunami is predicted.

Recent advances :-

① India, post 2004 Indian ocean Tsunami installed Deep Ocean network observatory in Indian ocean. INCOIS is responsible for providing Tsunami related alerts.

② The recent progress made by INCOIS significantly reduces the time lag in generating alerts.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Identify and explain the importance of key components of Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा-पूर्व रिकवरी योजना के प्रमुख घटकों के महत्व की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recovery is an important phase of disaster management. NDMP 2019 calls for integrating "Build Back Better" principle into recovery planning

Fig: Components of pre-disaster recovery planning

Importance of pre-disaster recover planning

→ Infrastructure

① It helps in building disaster-resilient infrastructure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Planning allows to prioritise infra needs post disaster
(Ex:- Critical infra like communications)

→ Livelihoods

③ Disasters render several people jobless pushing them into poverty
(Ex:- Farmers → droughts)

④ Recovery planning helps in formulating plans to revive jobs & make them resilient

→ Economy

⑤ Pre-disaster recovery planning allows to formulate economic policies to revive consumer demand

⑥ It helps in creating green jobs

→ Environment

⑦ Damage to bio-diversity & animal habitat can be minimised

→ Essential services like health care facilities can be made more resilient

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4. The extraction of groundwater in India has reached a level that is threatening the water security in the country. Analyse the guidelines issued by the Central Ground Water Authority in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में भौमजल का निष्कर्षण एक ऐसे स्तर पर पहुंच गया है, जो देश में जल सुरक्षा के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न कर रहा है। इस संबंध में केंद्रीय भूमि जल प्राधिकरण द्वारा जारी किए गए दिशा-निर्देशों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

With an annual extraction of 253 billion cubic meters of groundwater, India stands at the top in the world. CGWB report shows that ground water levels declined by 61% between 2007 & 2017.

Threat to water security :-

① Already one-fifth of urban local bodies face extreme water stress (CGWB).

② NITI Ayog predicts that by 2030, demand for water will be twice supply.

③ Over exploitation of groundwater is resulting in pollution & heavy metal contamination

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GGWA guidelines :-

① Mandatory requirement of license & payment of abstraction charges for all except agriculture & domestic use.

② In critically exploited areas, only MSMEs will be allowed to extract.

③ To encourage salt water usage, no abstraction charges are charged.

④ In all housing societies, waste water treatment plant is made mandatory

⑤ In areas within 500m of wetlands, EIA is mandatory for utilising ground water

Concerns :-

① Agriculture, which utilises 90% of ground water is exempted

② Proposes no measures to conserve ground water aquifers

Mandating sustainable utilisation of ground water is must to avoid impending water crisis.

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5. Throw light on the contribution of agriculture to GHG emissions. Suggest measures that can be undertaken to address the challenges in reducing agriculture's carbon footprint in India. **(150 words) 10**

GHG उत्सर्जन में कृषि के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में कृषि के कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को कम करने में विद्यमान चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Agriculture, in India, amounts for 18% of GHG emissions (MoEFCC), only third after energy & industry sectors.

Agriculture & GHG

- Paddy cultivation – Methane emission (anaerobic)
- Nitrogenous fertilisers (NO_2 & N_2O emissions)
- Burning of stubble
- Burning fuel to run pumpsets
- Livestock (enteric fermentation – Methan emissions)
- Shifting cultivation in hills (deforestation)

Measures to reduce carbon footprint :-

① Crop diversification to encourage

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crops such as Pulses & cereals in place of paddy

② Encouragement of organic fertilisers (bio-manures) in place of synthetic ones

③ Usage of solar water pumps (Ex:- PM KUSUM)

④ Promoting innovative irrigation practices such as alternate wetting & drying.

⑤ Creating market for stubble to prevent its burning.

⑥ Promoting Agro-forestry to enhance carbon sequestration.

⑦ Generating awareness on sustainable land management practice such as zero-tilling.

The Green-Ag mission launched by GOI is a step in right direction to minimize C-footprint

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6. Discuss the challenges that lie in harnessing the potential of hydroelectricity in North-East India. (150 words) 10
पूर्वोत्तर भारत में जलविद्युत की संभावना का दोहन करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Due to its unique Geographic-al features such as perennial rivers (Brahmaputra) and high hills, India's North East holds significant potential for hydroelectricity.

Challenges in harnessing :-

① Unpredictability in flow of rivers (Ex :- frequent floods → Assam floods (2019))

② The region is tiesmically prone to Earth quakes. Construction of hydroelectric projects amplifies risks.

③ The region's bio-diversity may be threatened due to large scale deforest-ation required to construct dams. (Ex :- Italin hydropower project in Elephant reserve)

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④ The harsh terrain makes laying of electric poles, and cables difficult

⑤ Resistance from indigenous tribal people against outsider interference

⑥ Difficult cross-border cooperation in management of transboundary rivers (Ex:- China refusing to share hydrological data of Brahmaputra river)

Way forward :-

① To promote development in backward N. East, developing hydroelectricity becomes important.

② To this effect, proper EIA must be carried before constructing major dams

③ All diplomatic means should be leveraged to eliminate internal & external resistance.

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7. What are the challenges faced by the jute industry in India? Highlight the steps taken by the government to address these challenges.

(150 words) 10

भारत में जूट उद्योग को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of Jute and 2nd largest exporter of Jute products in the world.

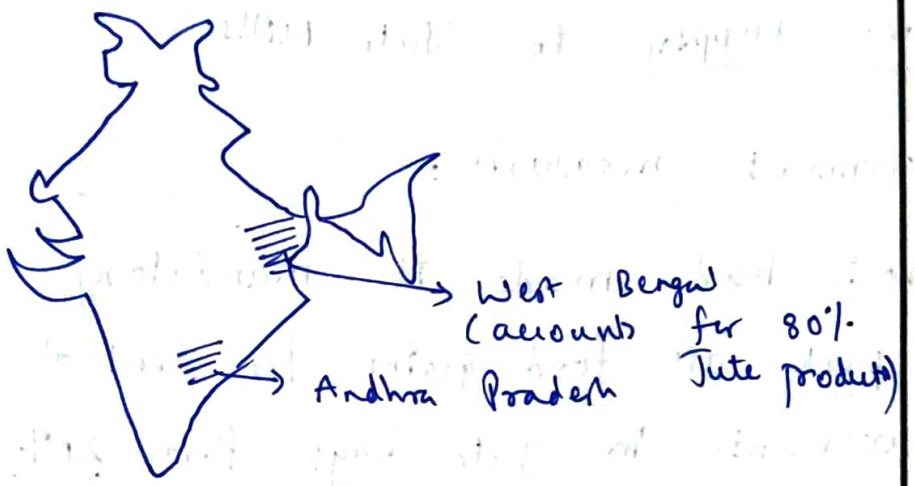

Fig :- Major Jute producing regions

Challenges faced by Jute industry :-

① Post partition, most of the Jute producing regions came under Bangladesh

② Domestic Jute production is insufficient to meet the demand

③ Obsolete technology employed by mills

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④ High competition from Bangladesh Jute mills

⑤ Growing synthetic fibre usage reducing the demand for Jute.

⑥ Poor capital investment & erratic power supply to Jute Mills

Government measures :-

① GoI had made it mandatory to pack all food grains for central procurement in Jute bags, force 20% of sugar packing too in Jute bags.

② Govt of West Bengal offers subsidies on electricity to Jute Mills.

Way forward :-

With growing environment consciousness, Jute industry has huge opportunities. Hence, Govt must take suitable measures to ensure a thriving Jute Industry

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8. Discuss the causes and consequences of Harmful Algal Blooms (HAB). (150 words) 10

हानिकारक शैवाल प्रस्फुटन (HAB) के कारणों और परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

HABs are conditions observed in water bodies such as lakes & ponds in which massive Algae growth takes place covering the top layer of the water body

Causes of HAB :-

Natural

① In small water bodies, when nutrient levels increase, it results in eutrophication causing algal bloom.

Man made

② Surface run-off of agricultural fertilisers, dumping of municipal waste into water bodies enhances the nutrient levels (Phosphorous & Potassium) causing cultural Eutrophication.

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Consequences of HAB :-

① It increases Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of water, which makes water polluted.
(BOD threshold for drinking - 2mg/l).

② Due to covering of top layer, sunlight is blocked preventing photosynthesis.

③ As the oxygen levels greatly decline due to HAB, aquatic biodiversity is threatened.

④ It reduces carbon sequestration capacity of water bodies.

Thus, to avoid HAB, steps must be taken to prevent surface runoff of nutrients from waste through measures such as treatment of waste.

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9. Identify the factors affecting location of cement industry in India. Also, suggest measures to control the carbon footprint of the cement industry. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, सीमेंट उद्योग के कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को नियंत्रित करने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

As cement is the primary construction material, cement industry is of immense significance economically

Factors affecting location of cement industry :-

① Raw materials :- cement uses coal, Limestone, etc. as raw materials, which are weight losing in nature.

Ex :- Basanth nagar cement factor closer to Singareni collaries

② Accen to power to run large furnaces

③ Availability of cheap labour
(Ex :- cement industry in U.P & Bihar)

④ Transportation facilities

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(Ex:- Virag cement factory)

⑤ Closeness to market to reduce transportation cost.

⑥ Availability of capital & technology.

Measures to control carbon footprint

① Encouraging usage of clean coal technologies such as washing of coal to remove sulphur ~~industry~~ impurities.

② Encouraging mixing of Fly ash in cement to reduce cement usage

③ To reduce transport emissions, measure to decentralize cement industry have to be taken.

④ State of the art technology like electric furnaces must be adopted.

As cement is a vital industry, steps to reduce C-footprint will ensure economy as well as environment.

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10. Explain how soil erosion is further exacerbated by changing climate and weather patterns. (150 words) 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे मृदा अपरदन जलवायु और मौसम के बदलते प्रतिरूपों से और भी तीव्र हो जाता है।

Loss of top layer of soil rich in nutrients & microorganisms is called as soil erosion.

Consequences of soil erosion
- Loss of soil fertility
- Land degradation & desertification
- Decline in water percolation
- Increased floods

Soil erosion is exacerbated by climate change & weather patterns in following ways:-

① Rising temperatures increases heat stress in soils which enhances its vulnerability to soil erosion.

② Extreme weather events like Cloud bursts & floods accelerate soil

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erosion

③ Altered vegetation patterns due to alteration in weather systems results in decline of addition of organic matter (dead leaves) to soil.

④ In the coastal areas, sea-level rise results in coastal inundation. (IPCC special report 1.5°c predicts 1.1 m SLR by 2100).

⑤ In the polar regions, permafrost thawing enhances soil erosion.

⑥ Accelerated loss of soil organic carbon due to enhanced microbial activity at higher temperatures also accelerates soil erosion

Thus climate change & soil erosion are closely linked.

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11. The pattern of the Indian monsoon has been witnessing changes in recent decades. Examine in the light of recent studies linking this phenomenon to climate change. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय मानसून के प्रतिरूप में हाल के दशकों में परिवर्तन देखा गया है। इस परिघटना का, जलवायु परिवर्तन से इसे सम्बद्ध करने वाले हालिया अध्ययनों के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Monsoons are rain-bearing seasonal winds that are responsible for 85% of total rainfall in Indian subcontinent

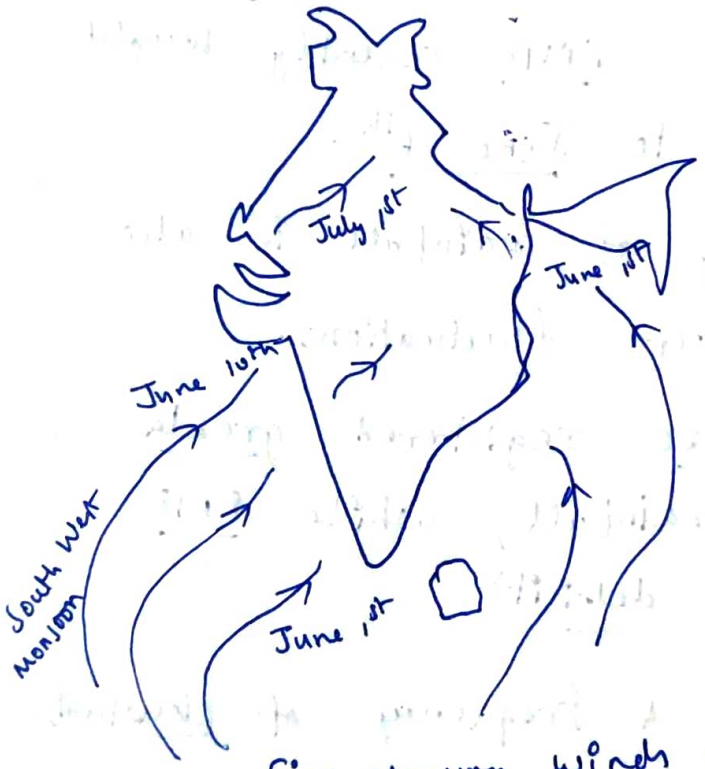

Fig: Monsoon winds & arrival dates

Pattern of Indian monsoons :-

① Expected date of arrival at kerala

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Coast is June 1st.

② The Long-period average of monsoon rainfall in approximately 950 cm (IMD)

Changes witnessed in recent decade :-

① The expected date of arrival has been changing. IMD recently sought to revise it to June 6th.

② The intensity of rainfall is also undergoing severe fluctuations.

(Ex:- 2019, 2020 registered greater than usual rainfall, while 2018 register severe deficit)

③ The intensity & frequency of cloudburst is also increasing.

④ The time taken by monsoon winds to cover entire subcontinent is also changing.

(Ex:- In 2021, Delhi received monsoons

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very lately)

Linkages with climate change :-

① The changes witnessed in monsoon behaviour are broadly in line with other weather phenomenon impacted by climate change (Ex :- EL Nino)

② The frequency of cyclonic activity in Arabian sea has also increased in recent decades

③ Assessment of climate change on India by MoES shows that Indian ocean registered 1°c temp rise, which will inevitably impact monsoons.

The rising vagaries of Indian monsoon will subject Indian agrarian economy to greater vulnerability. Hence, climate resilient agriculture must be adopted

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12. Dead Zones are emerging as a serious threat to world's oceans. Analyze the causes and impacts of dead zones. What solutions do you suggest to curb this growing menace? **(250 words) 15**

मृत क्षेत्र विश्व के महासागरों के लिए एक गंभीर खतरे के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। मृत क्षेत्रों के कारणों और प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस बढ़ते खतरे पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए आप क्या समाधान सुझाएंगे?

Dead zones are areas in water bodies with low (Hypoxic) or zero (anoxic) oxygen levels which render life impossible

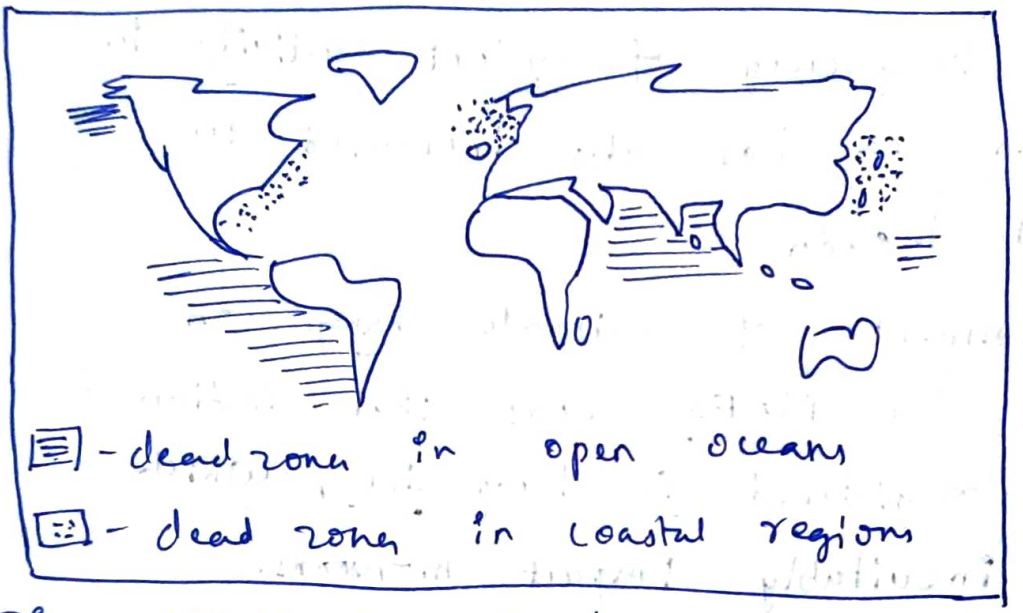

Fig:- Distribution of dead zones according to global ocean oxygen network

Causes behind dead zones :-

Natural

① Stratification of water due to

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density difference inhibits vertical mixing of oxygen rich top layer with oxygen deficient bottom one.

② Climate change induced rise in sea surface temperatures reduces oxygen solubility as warm water holds less oxygen.

③ Easter-boundary upwelling systems are naturally oxygen deficient.

Man made

④ Eutrophication caused by run-off of nutrients increases BOD of water

⑤ Pollution such as Plastic, oil spill reduces oxygen dissolution in top layer

⑥ Anthropogenic GHG emissions driving climate change

Impacts of dead zones :-

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Economic	Environmental
→ Decline in Fish catches	→ Threatens aquatic biodiversity
→ Loss of corals with immense medici-nal & aesthetic value	→ Reduces C-sequestra-tion ability of water bodies
→ Severe impact on blue economy	→ Strengthens positive climate feedback loops

Solutions :-

IPCC special report on Oceans has warned about accelerated spreading of dead zones. This calls for solutions like:-

① Strict implementation of marine pollution protocols like MARPOL convention

② Compulsory treatment of waste before discharging into water.

③ Global effort to clean up plastic waste & oil spills

④ Promoting sustainable development.

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13. Plate tectonics, which is a unifying theory combining the continental drift and seafloor spreading theories, explains many features and processes that we find on the Earth. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्लेट विवर्तनिकी, जो महाद्वीपीय प्रवाह और सागरीय तल विस्तार के सिद्धांतों के संयोजन का एक एकीकृत सिद्धांत है, कई अभिलक्षणों और प्रक्रियाओं को स्पष्ट करता है जिन्हें हम पृथ्वी पर पाते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Plate tectonic theory suggests that earth's surface is made up of lithospheric plates which move over ductile aesthenosphere as rigid units.

Plate tectonic theory is a unifying theory because :-

(1) It is based on the idea that continents are not stationary, but moving as suggested by continental drift theory,

(2) It is based on evidences in support of sea floor spreading theory such as geo-magnetic reversal, expansion of oceanic crust, among others.

Plate tectonics theory explains many features that we find on earth such as :-

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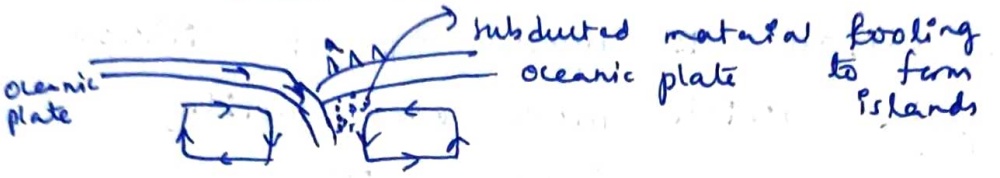
① Formation of Island arcs

→ Plate tectonic theory suggests that oceanic plate - oceanic plate convergence as the reason behind Island arc formation



→ The theory sufficient explained the formation of:
Indonesian archipelago (subduction of Indo-Australian plate under Sunda plate)

② Distribution of Earth quakes & volcanoes

→ The theory explained the occurance of disturbance in earth crust as a result of interactions between lithospheric plates (convergence, divergence, and transform boundaries).

→ The pacific ring of fire, which is home to 70% Earthquakes & 80% volcanoes is at boundary of

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plates such as Pacific plate, N. American plate, Nazca plate, Eurasian plate, etc.

③ Rise of Himalayas

→ The formation of fold mountains like Himalayas, according to this theory is due to continent - continent convergence

→ Himalayas were formed due to collision between Indo-Australian plate & Eurasian plate. The subduction of Indo-Australian plate is still continuing

→ This explains why Himalayas are tectonically active & are still rising

Thus, plate tectonics theory is a significant landmark in study of earth movements.

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14. Describing its formation, delineate the region that is commonly referred to as 'Permafrost'. Also, discuss the concerns associated with the melting of permafrost. **(250 words) 15**

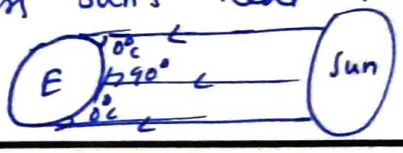
स्थायी तुषार (पर्माफ्रॉस्ट) के निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, सामान्यत: 'स्थायी तुषार' के रूप में संदर्भित क्षेत्र का निरूपण कीजिए। साथ ही, स्थायी तुषार के पिघलने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Permafrost is a region which remains below or equal to 0°c consecutively for two years.

Figure :- Permafrost regions on Earth

Formation of permafrost :-

① In the polar regions, due to high ~~pr~~ near horizontal inclination of sun's rays, very less sun's heat is absorbed



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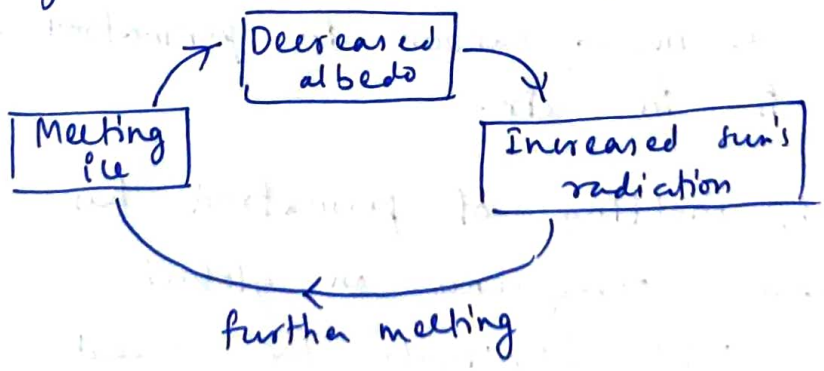
② Furtha, due to long periods of nights, temperature also remains very less.

③ These conditions facilitate the conversion of large water bodies (Arctic & Antarctic ocean) into Ice. As a result, permafrost is formed.

Concerns associated with melting of permafrost :-

① Positive climate feedback loop :

Ice reflects sun radiation (high albedo). When Ice melts, albedo decreases, resulting in furtha melting



② Rise in sea-levels. IPCC special

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report on oceans estimates 1.1 m SLR by 2100 even if temperature rise is limited to 1.5°c.

③ Destroys habitat of polar animals like Polar bear

④ Adversely impacts atmospheric oceanic and weather circulation
(Ex:- Atlantic meridonial ocean current)

⑤ Impacts local weather in the form of decreased precipitation, increased temperatures, etc.

⑥ Release of soil organic carbon into air as it is estimated that there is twice as much carbon in permafrost as it is in air.

Thus, melting of permafrost has irreversable consequence on global climate which highlights the need for retention efforts to mitigate their melting

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15. India's response to the Covid-19 pandemic has brought to the fore several inadequacies and ambiguities in India's disaster management framework. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रति भारत की अनुक्रिया ने भारत के आपदा प्रबंधन ढांचे में व्याप्त अनेक कमियों और अस्पष्टताओं को उजागर किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Covid-19 is the first pan-India biological disaster faced by Independent India. India's response had highlighted weaknesses in India's preparedness.

Inadequacies in disaster management frame work :-

① Pandemic/Epidemic is not a notified disaster under DM act, 2005

② There is no national level policy on handling the pandemics

③ Until the Ministry of Home affairs declared covid-19 as notified disaster, states couldn't tap into SDRF funds

④ The Epidemic diseases act, 1879 was a colonial era act which was archaic to contemporary needs.

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⑤ While the Epidemic diseases act empowered states to take measures to mitigate the pandemic, it doesn't highlight the steps to be take to improve preparedness.

Ambiguities in disaster management framework

① The definition of pandemic under Epidemic diseases act is vague

② There was lack of clarity on role of centre & state governments

③ Though Health is state subject, Union gave overriding orders using its powers under DM act, 2005

④ The role of private sector health industry, and safety provisions w.r.t frontline workers were not mentioned in any legislation.

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Thus, covid-19 pandemic has highlighted shortcomings in India's disaster management framework.

As enunciated in PM 10-point agenda on disaster management, opportunity to learn from disaster must not be wasted.

Way forward :-

① Enactment of a comprehensive legislation delineating roles of union, state governments & private healthcare sector during pandemics

② Investment in prevention/mitigation measures such as public health infra augmentation.

③ Enhancing capacity of civil society and health care professionals through training & awareness programs.

④ Adopting state of the art disease surveillance network for early warning

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16. In light of the increasing Industrial disasters in India, examine the reasons for their occurrence. Discuss the steps that have been taken to deal with industrial disasters. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बढ़ती औद्योगिक आपदाओं के आलोक में, उनके घटित होने के कारणों की जांच कीजिए। औद्योगिक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Industrial disasters are events causing large scale damage to environment, lives, and/or property triggered by leakage of chemicals from industries (or) explosion among others. The recent Vizag gas leak brought into forefront the threat posed by industrial disasters.

Reasons for occurance:-

① Poor monitoring of rules
(Ex:- LG Polymers plant in Vizag had been running without Environmental clearance)

② Poor adherence to land use rules resulting in encroachment into vulnerable zones surrounding industries.

③ Low awareness among staff on Industrial safety measures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Large number of Industries dealing with chemicals / explosives are small & marginal with limited capacity to invest in safety precautions.

(5) Low absorption of expensive safety technology to remain competitive

(6) Lack of capacity building of communities living in vicinity, in the form of mock drills, to ensure preparedness.

---

steps taken to deal with Industrial disasters :-

---

(1) Several laws like Chemical Hazards management act, Public liability insurance act, 1991 have been enacted to fix accountability of Industries

(2) NGT introduced the concept of absolute liability to deter industries from ignoring the rules w.r.t safety

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ NDMA had issued guidelines for industries re-opening during covid-19 pandemic to minimise the accidents.

Way forward :-

- In the light of increasing industrial disasters, apart from laws, following measures are needed :-

① Strict monitoring of compliance.

② Instituting safety audits in industries

③ Mandating preparation of evacuation plan by industries in case of disasters

④ Awareness generation among nearby communities on crisis management

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the reasons behind high concentration of plantations in South India. Also, give an account of the significance and challenges that the plantation sector of South India is confronted with. (250 words) 15

दक्षिण भारत में बाग़ानों के उच्च संकेन्द्रण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, दक्षिण भारत के बाग़ान क्षेत्रक के महत्व और उनके समक्ष व्याप्त चुनौतियों का भी विवरण दीजिए।

Plantation includes crops such as cotton, coffee, sugar cane, Jute, Tea, Coconut, among others.

Reasons behind high concentration of plantation in south India :-

① Warm, humid climate is ideal for growth of crops like coffee & sugarcane.

② Monsoon rainfall ensure continuity in water supply in South India.

③ The sucrose content of sugarcane is higher in south India

④ Access to ports (vizag, kochi, Mysore, etc.) facilitate easy exports

⑤ Favourable government policies such as cotton procurement by Telangana government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑥ Proximity to processing industries (Ex:- Coffee in Karnataka; Sugar cane in Telangana, Tamil Nadu; cotton in Coimbatore, etc)

Significance of plantation sector :-

① It ensures self-sufficiency (Ex:- India is 2nd largest producer of sugar, largest producer of cotton)

② It contributes to exports

③ Employment generation & balanced regional development.

Challenges faced :-

① Concern of water scarcity

② Huge pending arrears from sugar millers to cane producers

③ Competition from emerging economies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like Vietnam, Bangladesh & China.

(4) Fragmented land holdings

(5) Increasing vagaries of monsoon due to climate change.

Way forward :-

(1) Promote climate resilient agriculture

(2) Encourage value-addition to diversify exports

(3) Invest in R&D for high yielding varieties

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What do you mean by industrial inertia? Bring out the factors that contribute to industrial inertia and also give a few examples from the Indian context. **(250 words) 15**

औद्योगिक जड़त्व से आप क्या समझते हैं? औद्योगिक जड़त्व में योगदान देने वाले कारकों को स्पष्ट कीजिए और साथ ही भारतीय संदर्भ से कुछ उदाहरण भी दीजिए।

When an industry continues to remain in a region despite the decline of factors that contributed to its rise in that region is called as industrial inertia.

Factors behind Industrial inertia

- Well-established infrastructure & connectivity (Ex:- Rhine water ways → Ruhr coal industry in Germany)
- Availability of labour
- Favourable government policies
- Availability of alternative raw materials / technology
- To secure market (Ex:- Geographical identification of product)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Examples from India :-

① Visvesarayya Iron & Steel Industry :-

→ Initially, it was setup due to its proximity to forests which will ease supply of wood for fuel.

→ However, despite regulation felling of forests, it continued to remain there as electric furnace technology was introduced resulting in decline in need of wood.

② Textile mills in Maharashtra & Gujarat :-

→ Though cotton textile industry got decentralized, many mills continue to operate in the region even by importing raw material

→ This is to realize the benefits of economies of scale

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What are rare earth elements? Highlighting their industrial applications, give an account of their distribution across the world. **(250 words) 15**

दुर्लभ मृदा तत्व क्या हैं? उनके औद्योगिक अनुप्रयोगों को रेखांकित करते हुए, विश्व भर में उनके वितरण का विवरण दीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India needs to move from being an assembler to a manufacturer of microchips. In this context, identify the associated challenges and opportunities. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को माइक्रोचिप्स के असेंबलर से विनिर्माता बनने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, संबंधित चुनौतियों और अवसरों की पहचान कीजिए।

Economic survey 2019-20 estimates that by moving from being an assembler to 'make in India for world', India can create several lakhs of well-paid jobs.

Need to move from assembler to manufacturer of micro-chips :-

① To secure strategic independence from imports which is dominated by china

② To create well-paying white collar jobs in knowledge industry

③ To support other parallel schemes such as 'Make in India', 'Atmanirbharta'

④ To ensure that enough jobs are created for bourgeoning youth

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) To prevent brain drain of well-educated professionals to developed countries

(6) To bring down costs of microchips and thereby making technology like mobile phones affordable to all.

(7) To enhance its share in world exports

Associated challenges :-

(1) Low availability of raw materials such as 'silicon'.

(2) Huge dependency on imports for spare parts

(3) Lack of enough technical expertise in semi-conductors & chip designing.

(4) Low level of Industry-academia collaboration

(5) Large number of firms continue to be MSMEs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Opportunities :-

① Expanding global market for smart devices

② Countries are looking to diversify supply chains from China due to geo political differences.

③ India, by 2040, is expected to have world's largest workforce.

Way forward :-

① Entering into bilateral partnerships with other countries to secure raw material & spare parts imports

② A national policy on manufacturing of microchips must be designed giving sufficient incentives to industries through schemes like PLI

③ Greater industry-academia must be encouraged to enable cutting edge research in microchip development.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1863)

Name of Candidate	R. Jaya Simha Reddy		
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	714260
Center	Online	Date	22/Dec/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Parliamentary oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as a means to strengthen the efficient functioning of the administration. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रशासन की संसदीय निगरानी अपने आप में एक अंत नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रशासन के कुशल कामकाज को मजबूत करने के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The hallmark of parliamentary democracy is oversight of parliament over functioning of executive. Article 75 of the constitution provides for this.

However, it is not an end in itself, rather means to ensure efficient administration:

① Mere oversight, without accountability serves no purpose.

② Efficiency in financial administration can be ensured by committees like Public accounts committee

③ Through Question hour, debates, etc. parliament can seek explanation from executive for their actions.

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However, in recent time, parliament's role is declining:-

① Decline in number of bills referred to parliamentary committees (From 71% (15th LS) to 24% (16th LS))

② Cancellation of Question hour (Example: During pandemic)

③ Frequent disruptions, and unruly behavior of MPs.

④ Laws like anti-defection law have made MPs passive backbenchers.

Effective functioning of administration requires effective parliamentary oversight. This can be ensured by making it mandatory to refer all bills to committees (NCRWC), and enforcement of ethical code of conduct for MPs.

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2. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has weakened the democratic credentials of India's representative democracy. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची ने भारत के प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की लोकतांत्रिक साख को कमजोर कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

10th schedule was introduced by 52nd constitutional amendment to curb the evil of political defections. "(Aya ram gaya ram)"

It has weakened democratic credentials in following ways:-

① No scope for dissent : members should unfailingly follow order of party whip

② Disincentivised need to actively participate in debate → got reduced to passive voting

③ Creates disconnect between elected representative & interests of his constituency

④ Promoted high command culture in political parties.

⑤ It is seen as a threat to parliamentary privilege of freedom of speech [Article 105]

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However, 10th schedule is needed in Indian political system due to following reasons:-

① Political stability: It ensures ruling party to be confident of its number, and allows it to take bold reforms.

② To prevent role of money in politics (by preventing horse trading)

③ To ensure that elected representatives do not breach trust of voters

Example: voter $\xrightarrow{\text{vote}}$ Party A $\xrightarrow{\text{member join}}$ Party B.

So, problem is the need of the hour is to reform anti-defection law. As DINESH GOSWAMI COMMITTEE recommended, it can be restricted to crucial votes like no-confidence motion. In addition, power to disqualify can be given to independent tribunal than speaker (SC in Manipur Legislative assembly case)

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3. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution is considered as the cornerstone of Centre-state legislative relations. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 को केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों की आधारशिला माना जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 246 of the constitution (7th schedule) deals with separation of legislative power between centre and state.

Union list → only union can make laws (Ex:- inter-state rivers)

State list → only state can make laws (Ex:- Police)

Concurrent list → Both union & state can make laws (Ex:- Education).

→ In case of conflict, union law prevails.

Cornerstone of legislative relations

① It protects sovereignity of states from encroachment by centre.

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② It allows centre & state to autono-mously function.

③ By clearly demarcating subjects, it fixes responsibility on each level of govt

④ It allows Supreme Court to safeguard federalism.

However, at times article 246 is seen as a source of dispute between centre & state too:

① Overlap: While police → state list, investigation → union list. Recently, Chattisgarh challenged NIA law in supreme court.

② By passing states: For example, parliament passed farm laws under 'inter-state trade' of union list, while agriculture belongs to state list

To ensure ~~that~~ centre-state legislative relations remain harmonious, there is need to update Article 246 by removing ambiguities.

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4. Although the provision of issuing ordinances amounts to the usurpation of legislative power by the Executive, both Centre and states in India have taken unrestrained course to it. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रावधान कार्यपालिका द्वारा विधायी शक्ति के अधिग्रहण के समान है, फिर भी भारत में केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों ने इसे अनियंत्रित रीति से प्रयुक्त किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 123 & 213 of the constitution enable President & Governor to issue ordinance when parliament (~~and~~) legislature is not in session.

Rationale behind ordinance power

→ Several democratic constitutions like USA, UK do not have such power.

→ Ambedkar justified as an extraordinary measure to allow executive to deal with emergency situations.

However, both Centre & states have taken unrestrained recourse to it :-

① The average number of ordinances have increased to 11/year in past 7 years compared to 7/year earlier (PRS)

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② Even highly consequential bills like Farm laws were brought through ordinance route, despite there being no emergency need for them.

③ Centre & states had indulged in re-promulgation of ordinances against Supreme Court's direction.

④ Recently, Union govt brought ordinance extending tenure of CBI & ED director when parliament was scheduled to meet in just 2 weeks.

As Supreme Court in D.C Wadhwa case noted, ordinance power is an extraordinary power and cannot be used as a substitute to legislative power. Therefore Union & state govts should resort to it only as a medicine, not staple diet.

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5. There has been a manifold increase in the number of ministries in the central government since independence. Do you agree with the view there is a need to phase out many ministries and amalgamate others in this context? **(150 words) 10**

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से केंद्र सरकार में मंत्रालयों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इस संदर्भ में कई मंत्रालयों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने और अन्य को समामेलित करने की आवश्यकता है?

As the complexity of governance has increased since time of independence, there is also increase in govt ministries.

Example: Ministry of health → Ministry of AYUSH; Ministry of health & family welfare.

Phasing out many ministries and amalgamating may help in following ways:-

1. Reduced working in silos → more coordination in policy making
2. Less public expenditure on administration
3. Efficiency in governance due to reduced need for multiple clearance.

However, I do not agree that there is a need for reduction in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

number of ministries, because:-

① Increasing complexity of policy making requires more nuanced approach.

② To allow development of expertise of officials in policy making
(Example: Ministry of Skill development & entrepreneurship focuses exclusively on ways to improve skill set of our population)

③ It will fix responsibility among officials.
(Example: Low adoption of traditional medicine → responsibility specifically on Ministry of AYUSH, than Ministry of Health in general).

Therefore, to improve effectiveness in administration, instead of reducing number of ministries, transparency and accountability can be infused through ways like e-governance, etc.

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6. Evaluate the success of Digital India in fulfilling its vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने के अपने दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में डिजिटल इंडिया की सफलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (150 words) 10

Digital India is a flagship programmen of Govt of India to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy

Achievements so far :-

① Many fold increase in penetration of internet, smart phones, etc.

(Example : India currently has lowest data rates in world - less than ₹ 10/ GB)

② Launch of many new e-governance initiatives like mygov.in, RTA-wallet, etc.

③ Increase in usage of technology in critical areas like justice delivery (virtual courts), smart policing, etc.

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④ It gave a boost to numerous IT startups.

Shortcomings :-

① Digital divide : While 42% of urban India has access to Internet, it is only 16% in rural areas (NSSO).

② Low availability of vernacular content on govt websites restricting their usage by native speakers.

③ Still traditional form of governance like paper land records exist.

Along with the above shortcomings concerns of data privacy and cyber security also exist.

Digital India campaign can be given a renewed push by enacting Data protection law. It can go a long way in increasing public trust and eventually realizing desired goal of knowledge society.

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7. Examine the issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon the existing methodologies. (150 words) 10
भारत में निर्धनता के मापन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मौजूदा पद्धतियों में सुधार के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Poverty is a major challenge to India. UN MDPI 2021 observed that India has largest number of multidimensional poor in the world.

However, major issue in addressing poverty lies in devising poverty measurement mechanism.

Issues :-

① Lack of agreed criteria for defining poor:
[Alagh Committee → Calorie intake
Lakdawala committee → Education & health
Tendulkar & Rangarajan committee → daily expenditure)

② Lack of robust data : NSS 75th consumer expenditure survey was not released citing data quality issues.

③ Lack of coordination between centre & State in identifying poor.

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Measures to improve existing scenario :-

① Defining poor in a holistic manner taking into account multiple deprivations like the UN multidimensional poverty index

② Increased frequency and transparency in data collection, ~~made~~ by leveraging digital technology

③ A nationally agreed criteria on poverty measurement common to centre and states.

Recently, NITI Aayog has coming with national multidimensional poverty index, which captures poverty up to the district level. This is a step in the right direction towards poverty measurement. Care must be taken to ensure that there are no exclusion errors.

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8. As one of the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, discuss the rationale behind internationalisation of higher education in India and its associated challenges. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP), 2020 की सिफारिशों में से एक के रूप में, भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दिए गए तर्क और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Internationalisation of higher education implies greater participation of foreign universities in India and Indian universities abroad. Currently, India has only three universities in global top 200 rankings.

Rationale behind :

① To prevent brain drain from India.

② To improve quality of higher education in India by allowing foreign universities to come to India

③ To address human resource shortage in higher education

④ To enable global-linkages among Indian universities in areas of cutting edge research-

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⑤ It can act as a source of forex earnings (example: education tourism)

Associated Challenges

① Infrastructure in India is still at nascent level → may be difficult to attract foreign universities.

② Curriculum mismatch may take place between Indian and foreign universities

③ Cost of higher education may increase making it dearly to poor.

④ As it involves huge investment, it may benefit such universities resulting in monopoly.

While it is necessary to improve quality of higher education, it should also be ensured that internationalisation doesn't create new divide in education.

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9. Stating the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India. (150 words) 10

मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) के महत्व को वर्णित करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या वे भारत के लिए अपेक्षा के अनुसार लाभदायक रहे हैं।

FTAs are trade agreements where members agree to either reduce/eliminate ~~of~~ tariff and non-tariff barriers.

India's experience :-

Positive

① India's exports saw increase with countries like Sri Lanka & ASEAN with which it has FTA (ECONOMIC SURVEY 2020)

② Access to cheap goods and services to domestic consumers

③ They improved competitiveness of India's economy ~~by~~ through access to cheap raw materials & intermediate goods.

Negative

① Widening of trade deficit : India's trade

deficit with ASEAN increased from $10 bn (2010) to $24 bn (2019).

② competition from cheap imports posed threat to India's MSME and farmers.

③ They resulted in net-outgo of forex.

④ Indian textile industry, which employs large no. of women was severely hit by imports from ASEAN countries.

Thus, India's experience with FTA has been mixed. India recently boycotted RCEP due to fear of its impact on farmers & diary industry.

However, as the future of globalisation is under threat, regional & bilateral FTAs are become important to tap into foreign markets. Therefore, instead of shying away, India should enhance its infrastructure & logistics competitiveness and participate in more FTAs.

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10. Though multilateral development banks (MDBs) are crucial for holistic development of developing nations like India, there are certain legitimate concerns about their functioning. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक (MDBs) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के समग्र विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि उनके कामकाज के बारे में कुछ वैध चिंताएं भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

MDBs like IWB (World Bank), Asian Development Bank, etc offer loans at generous terms and contribute to development of developing nations.

They help in other ways also like:

→ Access to credit in emergency times (Ex:- BOP crisis, 1991)

→ Providing policy advice and support

→ Strengthening governance mechanism, sharing best practices, etc.

However, legitimate concerns about their functioning exist:

① Conditionalities: They impose conditions like opening up of economy to access loans, which goes against sovereignty

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② They are controlled by few countries (WB - USA, Europe), who use these banks as tool to serve their foreign policy goals

③ Non-transparent nature of their working and non-inclusive representation.

④ Some MDBs like Asian Infrastructure Bank are dominates by China, which indulges in debt-trap diplomacy

MDBs are a key source of funding to many developing countries, however, transparency and accountability in their governance is crucial to ensure that they serve legitimate interests of developing countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Despite the legal framework to resolve inter-state river water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in an expeditious and agreeable manner.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए कानूनी ढांचे के विद्यमान होने के बावजूद, वे अभी भी जारी क्यों हैं? साथ ही, ऐसे विवादों को शीघ्र और सहमतिपूर्ण रीति से हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Due to presence of numerous cross-boundary rivers, and shifting river courses, inter-state river water disputes are among the most pressing federal disputes.

Legal framework to resolve them

→ Article 262 allows parliament to devise a mechanism to resolve such disputes

→ Inter-State River water disputes act 1956 (ISRWDA) – allows parliament to setup a river water tribunal to resolve disputes

→ River water boards act, 1956 - allows parliament to setup water-boards involving all river-basin states to harmoniously cooperate on water sharing.

→ Article 131 : original jurisdiction of supreme court.

Despite the legal framework, disputes exist because :-

① Delay in awards : For example Ravi & Beas tribunal setup in 1986, but no award yet

② Appeal against awards : Despite ISRWDA prohibiting Supreme Court's jurisdiction, states have appealed under Article 136
Example : Cauvery tribunal award

③ Lack of authentic water data

④ Politicisation of river sharing disputes for political gains

⑤ Unilateral actions by few states
Example : Telangana's decision to ramp up hydro power from krishna river

⑥ Re-drawal of state boundaries creates new challenges each time
Example Krishna dispute : Telangana & Andhra

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Measures to resolve the disputes in expeditious manner :-

① Effective utilisation of platforms like Inter-state council, since the disputes are largely political in nature (Sarkaria Commission)

② Creation of a National water commission as a science led body by merging CWC & CGWB to have authentic water data (MIHIR SHAH COMMISSION)

③ Creating fixed-timelines for tribunals to award their judgement.

④ Involving local-people in managing river basins near border regions.

Smooth resolution of Inter-state river water disputes is crucial for smooth functioning of cooperative federalism. States can explore voluntary arrangements like Tamil Nadu - Kerala river basin agreement 1960 to ensure peaceful resolution of such disputes.

12. While use of technology is a welcome step towards improving the efficiency of the judicial system, it must be understood that technology itself comes with a set of challenges that make justice even more inaccessible. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हालांकि न्यायिक प्रणाली की दक्षता में सुधार की दिशा में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन यह भी समझा जाना चाहिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी स्वयं चुनौतियों के एक समूह को साथ लाती है जो न्याय को और भी अधिक दुर्गम बनाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ministry of law & justice is running various initiatives like e-courts mission mode program to effectively leverage technology in judicial system

Technology can improve efficiency in following ways :-

① Eliminating barriers : It can reduce geographical barrier in access to justice

② By streamlining processes, such as reducing paperwork, etc.

③ Minimising disruptions : It allowed courts to function even during pandemic

④ It will allow protection of witness in sensitive cases ([Example] : video conference)

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⑤ It will enable access to real-time data on pending cases, appeal rate, etc. which will help in data analytics.

However, technology brings challenges like :-

① Digital divide : It may deny access to justice to digitally illiterate.

② Cyber threat poses challenge of leakage of sensitive judicial proceedings, evidence, etc.

③ Huge Infrastructure costs like Internet, video conferencing equipment, etc.

④ Absence of data protection law - concern of misuse of personal data

⑤ Requires fundamental reorientation of work culture in courts.

The challenges can be addressed in ways like :-

① Capacity building of judges to make them utilise modern technology effectively

② Using NALSA & SLSA to promote awareness among public

③ Putting in place robust cyber security mechanisms & data protection law.

Economic Survey 2018 pointed that due to large pendency in cases, Matsyanyaya is prevailing. Effective leverage of technology can help in speedy disposal of cases and ensure rule of law.

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13. The current urban planning capacities in India are extremely skeletal and need systemic reforms and a change in mindset. Discuss. (250 words) 15
भारत में शहरी नियोजन की वर्तमान क्षमताएं अत्यंत सीमित हैं तथा प्रणालीगत सुधारों और मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to census 2011, cities account for 30% of total population. By 2030, it is expected to become 40%. The current rapid pace of urbanisation needs effective urban planning capacity to manage it well.

Current planning capacity - extremely skeletal

→ 74th constitutional amendment act provided for skeleton and left to states to give flesh & blood.

→ Many states have not devolved enough funds, functions & functionaries

→ Weak finances: Despite cities accounting for 70% of GDP, get municipal revenue is only 0.45% GDP [15th FINANCE COMMISSION]

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→ Ceremonial head : Democratically elected Mayor has no real powers

→ Usurping of power & role of urban bodies by special purpose vehicles

Example : Smart cities SPV.

Therefore, there is a need for systematic reforms and change in mindsets

① Augmenting finances by encouraging local bodies to tap into municipal bonds, more devolution by centre & state, etc.

[15th FC made landmark recommendations : increased allotment to local bodies by 52% compared to 14th FC]

② Capacity building of local body representatives to enable them to effectively plan local development

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③ Shortage of staff can be addressed through program like TULIP

④ Mandatory constitutional powers (PUNCHHI COMMISSION)

⑤ Leveraging spatial planning technology for effective utilisation of land resources

⑥ Involving urban residents in urban local governance by creating Mohalla sabhas in line of Gram Sabha.

The effectiveness of BMC Mumbai municipal corporation in controlling covid pandemic shows what empowered local bodies can achieve. Therefore, there is need for change in mindset and more political will to enable urban local bodies as enablers of growth & prosperity.

14. Reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not translated into corresponding increase in women's representation in India's state legislatures. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how under-representation of women in the state legislatures can be corrected.

(250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) में महिलाओं के लिए प्रदत्त आरक्षण उसी अनुपात में भारत की राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व में कैसे सुधार किया जा सकता है।

73rd constitutional amendment act has introduced 1/3rd reservations to women in panchayats. consequently, there are about 1.4 million women panchayat representatives.

However, it has not translated to corresponding increase in women representation in state legislatures. In many states, share of women MLAs is less than 20%.

Reasons

① Patriarchal mindset in society – perception that male MLAs can fight

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for their problems strongly

② Lack of intra-party democracy : Parties field candidates based on winnability → perception that women are weak choice.

③ Increasing participation of criminals in politics [ADR - 43% MPs with criminal background in 17th LS] → perception that politics is not safe for women.

④ Traditionally women are deprived of access to financial resources. This coupled with increasing role of money in politics

Example : Between 1999 & 2019, election expenditure increased by 6 times - Centre for media studies

⑤ Dual burden of domestic care & highly demanding political job

⑥ Lack of literacy & leadership training to women.

It can be corrected through :-

① Transparency in functioning of political parties → more intra-party democracy

② Promoting awareness among voters about women perspective in law making

③ Curbing money & muscle power in politics by giving more teeth to ECI

④ Govt can undertake leadership orientation programme to women panchayat representatives to increase their confidence to contest in state elections.

⑤ Reservations can be introduced (Example BJD & TMC → 50% seats to women)

SDG goal of 5 require more women participation politics. India has seen powerful women leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Indira Gandhi, Mamta Banerjee, etc. India needs more such leaders.

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15. For effective public service delivery, there is need to shift from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability mechanisms. In this context, discuss the pre-conditions for the success of social accountability efforts and challenges associated with them. **(250 words) 15**

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए, पारंपरिक जवाबदेही तंत्र से सामाजिक जवाबदेही तंत्र में स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रयासों की सफलता के लिए पूर्व-शर्तों और उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social accountability is a type of public vigilance mechanism where beneficiaries of a public scheme (or common public hold govt accountable.

Examples of social accountability — Social audit, Citizen Charter, RTI, Gramsabha, etc.

Problem with traditional accountability:

1) Less effective due to huge work load (Example: CAG - shortage of staff)

2) Huge pendency of cases - delay in action against erring officials.

3) Conflict of interest - govt itself is the appointing agency for CVC, CAG, etc.

Social accountability can ensure effective public service delivery by making officials directly accountable to public.

However, pre-conditions for its success require

① Well-educated and informed citizenry

② Easy to understand public documents
(complex audit documents - difficult for public to understand)

③ Clearly defined areas and extent to which accountability is required
(Example : Defence procurements - sensitive issue)

④ Such accountability mechanisms should be complemented with grievance redressal mechanisms.
(Accountability w/o punishments means no accountability).

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Challenges in social accountability:-

① Large number of poor people & low literacy levels.
([Example] Target benificiaries of MANREGA)

② Lack of transparency in govt functioning

③ Chances of misuse - Bogus Gram Sabha meetings (MANISHANKAR AIYYER COMMITTEE)

④ May delay govt working due to lengthy and time-consuming nature of social audit

⑤ It may make public officers fearful to take bold decision due to fear of public criticism

Success of social accountability in countries like El Salvador holds immense significance for India. However, it is not a replacement rather complementary to institutional accountability mechanism. Both of them can be fused together through means like Citizen Card.

16. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) remains one of the most ambitious programmes for public welfare and rural development, but its objectives cannot be achieved without strong and capable Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अभी भी लोक कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रमों में से एक है, लेकिन इसके उद्देश्यों को मजबूत और सक्षम पंचायती राज संस्थानों के बिना हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

MANREGA is world's largest employment generation programme. It was launched in 2005 to achieve twin goals of public welfare and rural development.

Salient features
- Minimum 100 days of work
- Unemployment allowance in case of no work
- One-third of work slots to women
- Importance to rural infrastructure creation.

MANREGA benefitted more than 10 crore rural citizens during pandemic.

However, it's desired objectives cannot be realized without strong PRIs, because-

① Identification of work : To ensure

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that MGNREGA resources are productively spent, it requires PRI to identify priority work like community assets, repair of drains, roads, etc.

2) Identification of benificiaries : To ensure that there is no discrimination in work allotment, strong & capable PRIs are needed.

3) Prevent corruption : Gramsabhas play key role in ensuring non-diversion of funds, bogus assets, through social audit.

4) Poverty alleivation & rural development are items of 11th schedule, which puts onus on PRI for their effective achievement.

5) Delay in payments : strong PRIs are required to put pressure on govt to release funds timely manner.

Therefore, effective implementation of MANREGA & strong PRIs are issues which are closely related.

As 2nd ARC recommended, with devolution of power based on principle of subsidiarity, both the objectives can be achieved.

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17. Despite legal safeguards and international conventions, the State has failed to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities in general and those with psychosocial disabilities in particular. Discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

कानूनी सुरक्षोपायों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमयों के बावजूद, राज्य सामान्य रूप से दिव्यांगजनों और विशेष रूप से मनोसामाजिक दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को बनाए रखने में विफल रहा है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 41 of DPSP puts obligation on state to look after people with disabilities. India has also signed numerous conventions like UN convention on rights of persons with disabilities (PwD) to commit itself to welfare of PwD.

How.

However, there are certain shortcomings in upholding the

Rights of PwD :

① They are frequently subjected to discrimination, violence, etc

② Lack of accessible public spaces

③ Low sensitisation of public about PwD resulting in pre-judice against them

④ Denial of public services like food, housing, etc. on account of ~~their~~ lack of identity cards

Rights of persons with psychosocial disabilities:

⑤ Poor access to mental health care services
(Example: Only 0.3 psychiatrists per 1 lakh population)

⑥ Low priority accorded in health budget
(< 0.1% of health budget)

⑦ Lack of sensitisation of police personnel about mental health issues
(Example: Use of cruel methods of investigation against people with mental health issues).

However, in recent times, govt has undertaken numerous steps to change the state of affairs, like:-

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① Passage of rights of persons with disabilities act, 2019 - which criminalises discrimination

② Accessible India campaign to improve accessibility of public health spaces.

③ Promoting tele-psychiatry using institutions like NIMHANS

④ Including mental health & disabilities under PM-Ayushman Bharat.

Along with above steps, public awareness should be improved through TV-ads, social media campaign, etc. on sensitivity of disability & psychosocial issues. It will ensure 'Sarvodaya' - development of all.

18. To what extent has the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) been successful in solving the problem of rural housing in India? Discuss with adequate arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को सुलझाने में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? पर्याप्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

PM Awas Yojana is a flagship scheme of GoI to achieve the goal of housing for all.

Salient features
- credit-linked subsidy
- Affordable housing to poor
- Beneficiary led construction
- In-situ slum development and rehabilitation.

Achivements include :-

1. Identification of rural poor who lack pucca houses.
2. More than 1 crore houses have been sanctioned so far and many have been finished and handed over.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ It has increased access to finance to rural housing sector

④ It has encouraged many NGOs and private agencies to work towards rural housing as part of corporate social responsibility

However, there are certain challenges too:

① Delay in release of funds, and slow pace of construction

② Exclusion errors: many beneficiaries have been excluded due to lack of documents

③ Corruption: Poor quality construction material, discrepencies in tendering, diversion of constructed houses, etc.

④ Lack of robust monitoring mechanism.

The above challenges have to be addressed to achieve the goal of housing for all. Private sector can also be involved in PPP arrangements to expedite construction and bring innovation in low-cost housing technology

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19. Despite the potential of India's Neighbourhood First policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत की नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति में क्षमता होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए कई बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

GoI launched neighbourhood first policy in 2014. It is a major diplomatic initiative to ensure peaceful & prosperous neighbourhood.

Potential of neighbourhood first policy :-

Geo-political

① It can help in revival of SAARC

② It can help in successful realization other foreign policies like 'Act East'

③ It can bridge trust deficit between India and its small neighbours.

Geo-strategic

④ It can help in offsetting China's influence in India's neighbourhood by

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Strengthening India's own relations with its neighbours.

⑤ It can foster strong cooperation among countries to deal effectively with cross-border terrorism, organized crime, etc.

⑥ A United South Asia can be more secure from negative implications from Taliban takeover of Afghanistan.

Geo-economic

⑦ It can enable development of cross-border supply chains (Example :- Textiles)

⑧ It can reduce logistics cost by improving connectivity (Example : India's North East can use ports of Bangladesh).

However, despite potential, several impediments exist, like

① Terrorism: After 2016 Uri attack, India

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boycotted SAARC in protest against Pakistan's state-sponsored terrorism.

② Lack of infrastructure and regional connectivity

③ Economies in the region are protectionist (SAARC FTA remained ineffective)

④ Huge distrust against India in countries like Nepal (anti-India card by ruling party)

⑤ Slow implementation of India's development policies (Perception that "India promises, china delivers")

⑥ Role of China: Countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, & Sri lanka, and Pakistan are increasingly becoming pro-china due to its economic diplomacy.

India needs to give renewed impetus to ~~Ind~~ It's neighbourhood first policy. It can adopt Gujral doctrine of non-reciprocity. The recent covid-maitri initiative was a step in right direction.

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20. It is argued that China's Belt and Road Initiative has resulted in unsustainable debt-for-infrastructure deals in several countries across continents and it is a part of debt trap diplomacy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि चीन का बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव महाद्वीपों के कई देशों में गैर-संधारणीय अवसंरचना के लिए-ऋण आधारित सौदों में परिणत हुआ है और यह ऋण जाल कूटनीति का एक हिस्सा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a grand foreign policy initiative of China. Through BRI, China aims to expand its strategic influence across globe by infrastructure cooperation.

Rationale behind BRI

① To create a sino-centric world order by displacing US hegemony

② To gain access to strategic ports at key sea lanes of ~~commun~~ connectivity

③ To keep its economy running (concern of growing old-age population)

However, critics consider it as part of China's debt trap diplomacy.

① Deceptive loan terms : China offers

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loans at unsustainably cheap rates, which increase their attractiveness. when countries fail to repay, it doesn't renegotiate, instead secures access to strategic infra.

Example: Sri Lanka Hambantota port - 99 year lease

② Loss of sovereignity: Many small countries like Montenegro, Maldives, etc. for whom Chinese loans account for about 25% of GDP, see Chinese interference in domestic affairs.

Concerns of other countries w.r.t China's BRI :-

① Expanding geo-political clout of China reflecting in Chinese aggressive actions in South China Sea.

② Territorial integrity: ~~Chinese~~ CPEC, which part of BRI passes through POK, which India sees a violation of its territorial integrity

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③ Coercive diplomacy: China is forcing small debt-laden African countries to vote in its favour in international platforms like WHO, UNHRC, etc

There is need for transparency and sustainability in infrastructure initiatives, especially that which concern poor countries. Some recent initiatives like Blue dot network by USA and 'Build back better' initiative of G7 aim to counter china's BRI.

(3 min : 25 sec)